# Ishtabula Telegraph, gave birth to the babies, on the 19th. Two

JAMES REED & SON, Prop'rs. ASHTABULA, : : OHIO

# NEWS OF THE WEEK

# Sathered from All Quarters.

WASHINGTON.

THE State Department is in receipt of information from the United States Minis ser at Pekin to the effect that Chinese emigra ter at ream to the rices that Change unique tion to this country shows no sign of abate ment. The number of emigrants leaving the port of Heng Kong for the United States dur ing the quarter ending June 30, according to his report, was over 5,000, of whom sever were females and forty boys.

CHAIRMAN WALKER, of the Demo cratic Congressional Committee at Washing ton received the following dispatch from Augusta Me, on the 20th: "All but four sensil plantations give Plainted 73,623 and Davis 73,569. Towns to hear from will add forty-eight more. The Secretary of State concedes Plaisted's election by one hundred

THE first order for silver certificate hased on a gold deposit in New York was re-ceived by the United States Treasurer on the 20tt. It was for \$25,000, the certificates to be aid in St. Louis at the Sub-Treasury.

DURING August there arrived in this

eountry 50,508 immigrants.

As NEAR as can be estimated the number of lives lost during the fiscal year of \$880 from the different classes of accidents to which steamboats are subjected will not ex-

eed one hundred and righty-five against one undred and seventy-seven in 1879. THE Chairman of the Ute Commission telegraphed to Secretary Schurs on the 23d stating that the Commission had secured to the instrument of ratification the signa-tures of five hundred and eighty-two adult males of the confederated bands of Ute Indians in Colorado. This number is more than shree-fourths of the male adults of the Ute

#### THE EAST.

Ar Salem, Mass., on the 21st, a train atrick a carriage at a street crossing, killing she occupants, Aaron Stevens and Clara E.

THE Maine Greenback Convention to nominate Electors met at Portland on the 21st. After some discussion and against con-siderable opposition a resolution was adopted recommending fusion with the Democrats. giving four Ricctors to the Greenbackers and three to the Democrats. At the adjournment of the Convention the straight Greenbackers met at the City Hall, Solon Chase presiding. met at the City Hall, Solon Chase presiding

and nominated a straight ticket. THE northern freight house of the Bostou & Mains Railroad at Boston was burned on the Blat, involving a loss of \$150,-

THE National Conference of Units rian and other Christian churches began a biennial session at Saratoga on the 21st with a large attendance. The opening sermon was given by P. W. Clayden, editor of the London Dully New and preacher in the Unitarian

DENIS KEARNEY urges Solon Chase to make a straight fight in Maine and not fuse with the Democrats.

THE steamships Frisia and Scythia. which arrived at New York on the 22d, brought \$1,301,000 in gold.

THE Massachusetts Greenback Con-

vention, held at Worcester on the 23d, nomi-mated the following ticket: For Governor, General Horace B. Sargent; Leuisteant Gov-ernor, George Dutton; Secretary of State, Jonathan Arnold; Treasurer, Wilbur F. Whit-ney; Auditor, Charles T. Warner; Attorney General, John M. Raymond. The resolutions reported affirm the Chicago platform of June 5, 1880, and piedge support to the candidates there nominated.

Tire schooner Gladiator was found on the 18th bottom up, about 100 miles east of Bandy Hook. The body of one of the crew was hanging from the foreringing. As the schooner lay in the track of other vessels it was determined to scuttle her. A large holwas cut in her side just about the water line. The horrible smell which issued drove the crew of the boat which discovered her from their work, and they felt confident that other members of the crow lay dead in the cabin. The yessel sank before next morning.

A FIRE at Sherburne, N. Y., on the 22d, destroyed a brick block, the Medbury Hotel, Congregational Church and half dozen

A snow fell on Mount Washington on

THE one-hundredth anniversary of the capture of Major Andre was celebrated at Tarrytown, N. Y., on the 23d. Fifty thou-sand people witnessed the parade. Samuel J. Tilden was president of the day. In his Je-marks he reviewed the early military movemarks he reviewed the early military aments in the valley of the Hudson, culo the picturesque scenery and told in detail the ery of the treachery of Arnold. In alludir representatives, children or grandchildren, of Van Wert, Williams and Paulding were be

fore him. Governor Cornell was unable to attend on account of filness. MEMBERS of the expedition headed by Lieutenant Frederick Schwatks, which sall from New York June 1, 1878, for Baffin's Bay and King William's Land for the purpose of seeking further data upon the fate of Sir John Franklin, arrived at New Bedford, Mass., on Though the special object of the the 25th. search, the recovery of the records of the Franklia expedition, which according to Esquimanx testimony were known to exist at a specified point, has not been attained, the explorers have, nevertheless, obtained many relies of the Franklin party, including the remains of Lieutenant frving. The expedition discovered important rivers and coasts and corrected errors on former charts. The result of the expedition has shown that it is possible for white men to adapt themselves to the climate and life of the Esquimaux in pros-scuting journeys in the Polar regions.

SHIPPERS of live cattle to Europe say the trade is constantly increasing, spite of the restrictions imposed upon it by the regula-tions of the British Government.

A COMMITTEE of the International Wool Growers' Association have reported in favor of calling the attention of Congress to the necessity of making larger appropri to the Department of Agriculture to assist in distributing documents regarding sheep and

In reply to a letter from Theodore Cook, of Cincinnati, regarding the payment of rebel claims General Hancock has written a letter stating that if he were President he would veto all legislation which might co before him providing for the consideration or payment of claims of any kind for losses or damages by persons who were in the rebellion,

whether pardoned or not. BEISTOL, R. I., celebrated the two undredth anniversary of its settlement or

THE body of Peter Woodland, the foreman who perished with nineteen others when the Hudson Elver Tunnel cared in, was removed from the caleson on the night of the

THE official returns of the Vermont election show a total vote of 70,709; Farnbam, Rep., 47,894; Phelps, Dem., 21,232; Heath, Gr., 1,573; scattering Farnbam's majority, 25,-

SILAS M. WATTE, former President of Silas M. Warrs, former President of the First National Bank of Brattlebore, Vt., who abscended last June, leaving a defalcation of about haif a million dollars, was arrested at Omaha on the 2lat at the house of his brether-in-law. Walte had purchased a cattle ranche as Northern Nebraska, away from civilization, and had intended to enjoy his Ill-gotten wealth there.

One man was killed and nine wounded by the troops in the fight at the Corning mine

the troops to the fight at the Corning mine Perry County, Ohio, on the 19th. THE Cabinetmakers' Union furniture

actory and lumber together with a number f small dwellings at Tell City, Ind., were de-troyed by fire on the night of the 18th. The twelfth reunion of the Army of

he Cumberland commenced at Toledo on the 2d with some five hundred members present. A SATISFACTORY BITRINGEMENT for a ettlement has been made with the Memphis enn., bondholders of New York. JESSE GRANT, son of General Grant,

as married to Miss Lizzle, daughter of W., Chapman, at the Palace Hotel, San Fransco, on the 21st. On the night of the 22d, shortly after a detail had been placed on duty at the Corn-ing, Ohio, coal mines, a fire was opened on the troops by miners concealed in the bushes. It was so dark that anothing could be discerned,

out the soldiers, guided by the flashes of fire from the muskets, returned the shots. None of the troops were injured, and it could not e secertained whether any of the rioters had een hit or not. Екзитиям нумпаки people in Norton

County, Kan., are in absolute want of food.
The wheat crop in that and a number of other counties falled and in June was plowed up and planted in corn, which has been destroyed by the wire worm. The local and State papers are accused of suppressing these facts, as it will himselfs State. as it will injure the State. THE Board of Managers of the Na-

onal Soldiers' Homes have made several changes in officers, removing Governor Brown, of the Dayton Home, and appointing General Patrick, of New York, in his place. Governor Hinck, of the Milwaukee Home, is to be superceded by General Sharpe, of New York. Colonel Brown was appointed General Inspection of Homes.

pector of Homes.
The boiler in a fruit drying estabishment at Mouroe, Mich., exploded with terrific violence on the 24th, killing Henry PBrien, engineer, Leonard Morton, cutter, and a boy named Chalcaureaux, and wounding nore or less seriously nine others. There were at the time thirty persons around the nullding, which was demolished. This steamer Florence Meyer, from

Cincinnati, struck a snag on the morning of he 24th at Bullit's Bayou, twelve miles above Natchez, and sunk to the hurricane roof. Five

An accidental explosion of three hunared pounds of hercules powder and nitro glycerine took place at the Lime Kiln Crossig, a shoal in the Detroit river about twenty miles below Detroit on the 24th. The explo-sive materials were in a scow moving over the shoals. Several workmen engaged near the vicinity were cut by flying splinters but

one were seriously hurt.

An east bound freight and west bound An east mount freight and west counts passenger train on the Vardalla line collided nine miles west of Terre Haute on the 24th. Both trains were badly wrecked. An engineer and freman were killed, and an engineer, trakeman and four postal clerks were seriously injured. None of the passengers were injured in the least.

AT River Falls, Wis., on the afternoo of the 34th, Mary Weldon, agod ten years was found lying upon the floor at her home corribly mutilated, dead and rapidly decomposing. A sister aged twelve years, was tylu; on a lounge senseless. The father was miss ing and no chie to the murderer had been ob-tained.

# POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A CAPETOWN, South Africa, dispatel says 1,200 Basulos attacked Mohaleshock on the 20th and 5,000 attacked Mofeteng on the 21st. Fighting continued all day at both places. The rebels were ultimately repulsed with casualties to the colonial forces.

HERR VON BENNIGREN, the favorite colleague of Rismurck, in a speech, probably impired by the Prince, delivered at Hanover a few days ago, charged that influential Rus-sian dignitaries made several carnest efforts last year to bring about an alliance between France and Russia against Germany.

ABOUT 150 British farmers sailed from Appropriate the case of the 221. They intend to engage in cattle raising.

FOUR THOUSAND Socialist prints and

pamphiets have been selzed by the police of Berlin within the has few days. THE report that the Albanians drove on out of Daleigno on the 17th is

# LATER NEWS.

FOUR inches of snow fell on the 25th t Lookout Station, Wyoming.

THE Coroner's Jury in the case of the murder of Mary Watson at River Falls, Wis, charges her faller with the murder. He was still at large on the 26th. He is supposed to be insane. The younger daughter, Emma, will recover.

TOM McCarry and Tom Kelly were burned to death on the night of the 25th in a saloon at Buena Vista, Ill. There are suspicions that the men were murdered and the

THE Porte refuses to surrender Dulcigno unless the naval demonstration is

WHILE the steamer Maggie Harper withing the steamer maggio the Otto river, on the night of the 25th, her steam pipe exploded with terrible force, filling the stern of the beat with steam. The sughwer-was bailty scalded and in his agony leaped in-to the water and was drowned. Five colored rountabours were seriously scalded. None of the passengers were injured.

THE whaling bark Francis Palmer, which arrived at San Francisco from the Arc-tic on the 25th reports that on August 27 while off Icy Cape Cantain Booker, of the United States at same Thomas Corwin, came on board and requised the officers to report him all well. He was two days from Folia Barron, bound to Plover hay for east, then to Herald Island. Had sat heard of the mining whalers or of the exploring ateamer.

For the week ending on the 25th there were 640,992 standard after dollars distributed, against 297,489 the corresponding

LORD MOUNT MORRIS, a small landowner on bad terms with his te units, was found murdered near Balliurobe, L'eland, a few days ago.

THEODORE GLANCEY, editor of the Santa Barbars (Cal.) Press, was shot and mo." fally wounded on the 25th by Clarence Gray, Republican candidate for District Astorney. The Press had contained articles reflecting severely on Gray, and the latter had warved (lancey with violence if he continued his attack. The Press returned to the attack and Gray meeting Glancey shortly after the publication, drew a revolver and shot him.

SEVERAL bodies were taken from the Hudson River tunnel on the 25th. A LITTLE ROCK, Ark., dispatch says the Constitutional Amendment, providing for the regulation of the State debt, voted on at the recent election, is defeated by about 7,000 votes.

CAPTAIN CHARLES MARYIN master of fishing schooner says his ressel was twice carded by heatile parties of Newfoundlanders and fishing operations forbidden. The invaders threatened to drive the vessel from the grounds, but Captain Sartin dared them to interfere and a "auting to lish was not no sted. He results was not no sted. He results and the sarting that several New results adder by the local

POLAR PERILS.

Reimes to New Heafterd, Mann, of the Hard George and Mary, from Huden's Strait. The Papers and Rangels of Sir July Pombili Pound to Have Been Bestrayed -The Coldest Temperature Resurded Kver Experienced by White Men.

The Coldest Temperature Remeded Ever Experienced by White Men.

Bourros, Mass., September 23.

The bark George and Mary, Captain Baker, has just arrived at New Bedford from Hudson's Strait, boaring news from the Arctle regions. The Franklin search party, under Lioutenant Frederick Schwatta, U. S. A., are passengers on board the George and Mary, and have been the receipients of much kindness from Captain Haker and his subordinate, officers and men. After returning to Depot Island, from a siedge Journey of over 2,000 miles, occupying eleven menths and foir days, they were reduced to the verge of starvation through the rescality of Captain Thomas F. Harry, of the whaling schooler Fothen, of New York, who stole their remaining provisions to nt out his vessel for an additional whaling voyage. Had it not been for the timely aid offered by Captain Baker they would have suffered extremely, as the native Esquimants with whom they were Iving were short of provisions, and had been reduced to the necessity of eating some of their dogs on two previous occasions during the winter withe on King William Land and in its lume-diate vicinity.

During the summer of 1879 Licuteosist

During the summer of 1879 Licettenam, schwarks's party established the fact that the precious records of Bir John Franklin's expelition, which perished there in the year 1845, were entirely destroyed by the Notchillik Espainaux, who found them in a scaled tin bez, which they broke open and whose contents they scattered to the winds more than thirty years are.

years ago.
The party have secured many interesting The party have secured many interesting and valuable refres and identified the remains of Lieutenant John frying, third effect of the Terror, by a silver prize medal awarded to him by the Royal Naval College in 1838, which they found in his opened grave. During the return trip the search party encountered the severest cold ever experienced by white men, while traveling, and lived upon the same fare, such as raw or boiled reindeer ment, and fish, as did their native Esquimant assistants.

The party left New York on the 19th of The party left New York on the 19th of June, 1878, in the schooner Eothen, and proceeded direct to Camp Dair, as it was called, in North Hudson Hay, latitude sixty-three degrees forty-seven seconds porth, longitude wenty degrees west, having had a pleasant passage up. Here the supplies were landed, and the party established themselves and made preparations to enable them to endure the rigors of the Arctic winter, which they knew was feat approaching. Skins were procured from animals slain, and soots the party were warmly clothed and roady for business. Abundant supplies of food, arms and ammuwere warmly clothed and ready for business. Abundant supplies of lood, arms and emmunition had been provided through the munification of American merchants. So far the process of slaying animals was greatly simplified to the practiced markemen. The summer of 1879 was passed in active research for more light on the fate of Sir John Franklin and his

one of saying animas way samples to the practiced markines. The simmer of 1870 was passed to active research for more light on the fast of Sir John Franklin and his grew.

Licutenant Schwstka. In his report of the sledge Journey ever made, both in regard to time and distance, having been absent from its base cleven mouths and veenly days, and having traveled Zalil geographical or And taken he made, I take the sistence of the state of the state

"The party was the first to make an extended summer tour over the ground covered by the unfortunate crows in their explorations, although a glance at the map will show that their bear was in a far less favorable position for such an undertaking than that of the great majority of the numerous searchers who preceded them. It performed the last sad rites for the few remains of the lost crows. Owing mainly to the favorable circumstances of a summer sojours, and from the thoroughness of the search and the computances contract of the blenching bones with the brown day stones composing the flat coast of King William Land and the adjoining main land, I do not healtate to state that not a single unburied man of Frenklin's unfortunate expedition probably exists. Where nature had not anticipated my party, which she had in the greater majority of cases of the 163 uon known to have abandoned the ships, or the retreating crows themselves performed the burial, my party completeness of the 83 uon. From the incompleteness of the askeletons, their inextricable-contraion and widely-carl-"The party was the first to make an extend-From the incompleteness of the akeletons, their inextricable confusion and widely-scat-tered condition, it is hard to place a close estimate upon the number interred, which, roughly speaking, varies between twenty and forty. It established the loss of the records of farty. It established the loss of the records of the Franklin party beyond all reasonable doubt, as those alone have been the main in-centives to the many expeditions since Dr. Ross, in 1854, who established the loss of the party. This success, although unfortunately of a negative nature, is of no small character, since this loss, coupled with the loss of the prrty and the burial of their dead, must neces-sarily settle the Franklin problem in all its im-portant aspects."

At the session of the American Philological Association in Philadelphia read a paper on the invention of words by children. The child which the Professor used to illustrate his remarks was his own grandchild, who came to Philadelphia from South America upon a sailing vessel. The child could not speak when it started upon the voyage; but the bustle upon shipboard stimulated him to make several distinct syl h bles which had no significance. One of the us, however, was "boom," and this was 'the first word the child spoke. After was the first word the child's vocabu-lary in reased, but he continued to me "boom" to indicate a noise, blows, steam; and cars he called by imitating the noise of escaping steam. These he continued until he learned the names for these writcles. He used connames for these articles. He used con-sonants in place of rowels, and only inserted the latter when taught them. The child also called a certain food which its father liked by the latter's name. The word "good-by" was used to indicate the last of anything, and the rear car of a train was called the "good-by car."

DARWIN must be right. Haif the people of the present are tale-bearers.

Capture of a Defaulting Bank President.

Silas M. Waite, defaulting President of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., was arrested here to-day by W. H. H. Llewellyn and W. H. Shields, special agents of the Department of Justlee. Waite abscended about the 10th of June last, and it was for some time supposed that he had succeeded in getting out of the country, and was a fugitive in Europe. He had, it is claimed, uttered forged paper amounting to upward of \$500,000, the result being a flood of suits against the directors, brought by stockholders, and roin to many poor people. It was believed by many and by the directors that he had taken a large sum of money with by many and by the directors that he had taken a large sum of money with him, how much could only be determined by searching investigation. The forged paper included the Connecticut River Railroad Company for about \$50,000; Frederick Billings, \$20,000; Trenor W. Park, \$20,000; Lyon & Healy, of Chicago, \$20,000; Taunton locomotive-works, about \$12,000; C. J. Amidon, Hinsdale, \$15,000; Vermilye & Co., New York, some \$75,000, and others. How much of the paper was used by

How much of the paper was used by Waite as collateral upon which he may have raised large amounts for individual use the directors were unable to say, but Springfield and Boston banks were victimized in this way. On June 17 the directors of the bank offered a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of the fugitive, and in addition to the incentive thus offered, the offense having been against the United States as well as others, Attorney-General Bevens took active measures for the detection of the absoonding banker, and has left no stone unturned to effect his capture. It became known that he was still in the United States. He field by way of Duluth to the Winnipeg country, and at one time the officers were only thirteen miles behind him, and knew they were on his track. He traveled under severon his track. He traveled under sever-al aliases, one of which was Knight, an-other Estelle, the latter being his wife's maiden name. From Winnipeg he went to Wyoming, and, it is said, was en-gaged in locating a large cattle ranch there, which he had already began to stock with fine cattle. A few weeks ago officers were hot on his trail at Masgo officers were hot on his trail at Mamarck, and followed him up until Sunday last, when he was definitely located in this city, where he was stopping at the house of a well-known citizen, whose wife and his own are sisters.
Mr. Shields had been for several days
stopping at the Cantield House, and
his character and business here
were unknown to all. A day's
delay was made to get the papers all in shape, and this morning the
officers, after waiting until ten o'elock,
when his brother-in-law, Mr. Truman
Buck, and family had gone to the fair,
proceeded to the residence of the latter

geht in the name of another man and | who obtains go

reports that adulterations of staple gro-ceries are not as common as the public have been led to suppose. For the pur-pose of test, the expert of the Board took samples of flour, sugar, bread sods, cream of tartar and baking pow-ders, obtained in stores in forty cities and town. The flour was found in all and towns. The flour was found in all instances to be wholly free from foreign substances, and, with the exception of one or two coarse varieties of brown sugar, no adulteration was perceptible in that article; and in these isolated cases there was reason for thinking that the defects were due to imperfections in the process of manufacture. The soda examined, although sold under a variety of names, such as saleratus, carbonate, supercarbonate and cooking soda, was all found to be much the same article, and nearly all of it good. The poor soda was that which had not been operly purified of the crude sods ash, at this sulphate is not injurious to salth. Baking powders were found to heath. Dating powers were some to be pure in twenty-four instances out of thirty-three. The adulteration con-sisted in an excess of flour or starch over that needed for mixing the soda and cream or tartar. There was also some alum found. In cream of tartar a considerable amount of adulteration was detected. was detected.

AT Barnes, Surry, England, is a church, on the south side of which, enclosed by wooden rails are a few rose trees. They are cultivated in pur-suance of the will of Mr. Edward Rose, who died in 1635, and bequeathed £20 to the Parish of Barnes for the pur-chase of an acre of land, the income of which was applied to the cultivation of a succession of rose trees, the surplus funds to be given to the poor. Roses are much used for funeral devorations in England, where it is supposed that the Romans introduced the custom.

-A dog owned by Mr. Riggs in Sufforn, N.Y., was powdered recently from a small bellows, and the fleas left it. When it was again troubled with deas it voluntarily carried the bellows n its mouth to its master.

—In Naples the bathing and swim-ming establishments have been deserted because a shark, twenty-four feet long, had been seen entering the bay. THE French revenue for 1880 is over #15,000,000 above the estimates. Business Habits of Farmers.

WERE the business habite of mer chants and manufacturers as bad as those of most farmers, a large propor-tion of them would fall within a year. tion of them would fall within a year.

As a rule, farmers have no system in
conducting their business operations.

They contract obligations without specflying any exact time when they are to
meet them. Many of them give notes
in a very reckless sort of manner, and
make no memorandum of the time they
become due. When presented for payment they affect considerable suprise become due. When presented for payment they affect considerable surprise and resort to various subterfuges to obtain an extension of the time of payment. They generally object to giving a new note, though they are well aware that it is very difficult to raise money on the old one, as few persons wish to invest in an overdue obligation to paymoney. Most farmers are offended if a person holding their note sells it. They think such an act implies a sort of disrethink such an act implies a sort of disre-spect or furnishes evidence that the sell-er does not presume that it will be paid at maturity. Some are angry if the holder of these notes negotiates them, for the reason, as they affirm, that they

for the reason, as they affirm, that they do not want their neighbors to know that they have outstanding obligations.

In making contracts for labor it is very unusual for them to specify any definite time for payment. It is for this reason that women dislike to work in farm-houses and men prefer to work elsewhere than on farms. In a city or large town a woman who does cooking or housework expects her wages at the end of every week, and generally receives them. In shops, manufactories, printing offices, commercial establishments, and in most other places where men work in cities and large towns they ments, and in most other places where men work in cities and large towns they receive their wages in cash on completing a week's labor. Some railroads and other corporations pay at the end of a month, instead of at the end of a week, but they have a definite time for paying for the services of their employees. These latter know what they are to expect, and when to expect is, and are seldom disappointed. This system of paying at the end of definite periods has much to do in causing both men and ing at the end of definite periods has much to do in causing both men and women to prefer labor in the city instead of in the country. Farmers are losers in consequence of their method of dealing with their employees. They would get work done much cheaper if they paid for it at regular periods. They would also get better work. Any person will labor more faithfully, more energetically, and more contentedly if

person will labor more fatthfully, more energetically, and more contentedly if he is sure of his pay at the end of a day, week, or month. Pay-day is a great stimulus to exertion. The hired help of farmers is some-times "accommodated," as the expres-sion is, with an order on the store where sion is, with an order on the store where the employer has a running account. This order is, however, no equivalent for cash. It allows the holder of it to "trade it out" at a place he might never patronize if he had the cash wherewith to purchase goods. The holder of an order on a country trader is virtually obliged to take what he can and in the obliged to take what he can and in the store at the price demanded for it. The articles may not be what the person wants, either in style or quality, but they are the only ones to be obtained by means of the order. Even if they suit the purchaser, the price demanded for them will ordinarily exceed the cash price, for the time when they are to be paid for is very indefinite. Men and women employed on farms like to exercise their own taste and judgment about purchasing goods as well as other persons do. It is for their interest no less than their pleasure to have the money than their pleasure to have the money they earn to spend when and wherethey please. If they are of frugal habits they are more likely to save money when paid their wages regularly. The farmer is benefited quite as much as his employees

by prompt, regular payment of wages.

The system of dealing with traders and mechanics pursued by most farmers is very objectionable and unbusiness like. It consists in having a running account kept by the latter of all the articles soid, made, or remarked. A quiliaccount kept by the latter of all the articles soid, made, or repaired. A duplicate is rarely kept by the formor, who is
generally astonished at the amount of
every bill that is presented for payment.
Accounts grow very rapidly, especially
when different members of a family are
allowed to add to them. When goods
or services are obtained on credit, the
matter of price seems to be of secondary
importance. Persons are careful about
how much they pay when they count out
the money for it, but if payment is to be
delayed for an indefinite time they are
not very particular. In fact the person
who obtains goods or services on credit ods or services on credit (Sept. 21) Special to Chicago Times.

Sept. 21) Special to Chicago Times.

Adulteration of Groceries,

The Massachusetts Board of Health

The Massachusetts

If a farmer has not the capital to bridge over the time before crops or stock are ready for the market, he will be obliged to hire money or obtain necessary supplies on credit. Undoubt-edly the best course is to hire the money if it can be obtained at a reasonable rate. This will enable him to purchase oods at the lowest price they can be btained. It will also keep him from soltaned. It will also keep him from a capitalist is in the line of regular business. If he can not procure money at a reasonable rate of interest, he will be obliged to obtain goods on credit. But in doing so he should conform to business principles. He should inform the persons with whom he trades of the probable time when he can pay the bills against him. If he trades with a grocer, butcher, or dry-goods mer-chant, he should keep a pass-book and have the amount and price of every purchase entered in it, with the date, at the same time it is charged in the books of the seller. This arrangement, which requires but little trouble or expense, will obviate all misunderstandings and enable the purchaser at any time exactly how his accounts stand.

Uncertainty in the time of meeting obligations is one of the leading characteristics of the ordinary farmer's method of doing business. A farmer of considerable wealth always wants it university. And he does not seem to think ey." And he does not seem to think that it should make any very great difference if an obligation is not met in time. If he is pressed to fix a time for making a payment he will name the very uncertain one—"Just after harvest." One of the leading causes of failures among country merchants is the unreliability of their patrone, who are chiefly farmers, to pay their bills at definite times. This the merchant obligates himself to do. But if his enstemn definite times. This the merchant obligates himself to do. But if his customers fall to pay him he is at the mercy of his city creditors. Many farmers construe the words "Just after harvest" to mean almost any thing they like. They may mean after crain is harvested and mean almost any thing they like. They
may mean after grain is harvested and
threshed, after corn is gathered, hosked,
and shelled, or after the prices offered
for these articles meet their views.
They will insist that they should not be

obliged to sell their crops, which they have worked so hard to raise, at a sacri-fice, and they seemingly care little about the sacrifices others are obliged to make

on their account.

Correct business habits are as impor-Correct business habits are as important to farmers, in proportion to the
magnitude of their operations, as they
are to merchants, manufacturers and
contractors. Not only their success, but
the success of the persons with whom
they have dealings, depend on them.
Every person who has business transactions of any kind should meet obligations
with promtness. Unless this is done
infinite trouble is caused all parties concerned. Good business habits are elements of success to the farmer, and as
many fall for want of them as from any
cause. Prompt payments on the part of many fail for want of them as from any cause. Prompt payments on the part of farmers tend to keep business moving in the neighborhood where they live, and assist in the business prosperity of the entire country. The high prices farmers pay, not only for family supplies, but for everything they require in their places, from lightning-rods to drain-tile, are largely due to the various iniquities connected with the credit system, and to the failure, on one pretense or another, to meet obligations when they are due. Selling goods without security, to parties who propose to pay for them at their convenience, calls for high prices.— Chicago Times.

#### Beriberl"-A Terrible Tropical Disease. THE Brazilian man-of-war Vital d'Oli-

wern, which arrived in this port about a week ago, brought with her a terrible tropical disease. It is the malady known tropical disease. It is the malady known to medical men as "beriberi," is of East Indian origin, and no cases of it having ever before been encountered in this country or Europe, but little is known of it by local practitioners. Probably there is not one in the city who has ever seen a case of it before this week, and their only knowledge of it is that obtained from text-books, most of which also are equally in the dark regarding it, as shown by their silence. In view of the interest taken by leading practitioners and by the public in the disease, a Chronicle reporter on Sunday visited a Chronicle reporter on Sunday visited the Marine Hospital, where the patients the Marine Hospital, where the patients suffering from the malady are being treated. It is generally conceded by the physicians, who have carefully watched every symptom of the disease since the men have been placed in the hospital, that there is not the slightest foundation for alarm or danger of contagion, and they also express themselves as highly indignant at the account given by a contemporaneous morning sheet. as nighty integrants at the account given by a contemporaneous morning sheet, with the ridiculous statement in refer-ence to the death of the patients, and also at the tone of the article, appar-ently written with a view to create alarm among the public generally. Dr. E. Hebersnith, the physician in charge of the hospital, state that he has made a Hebersnith, the physician in charge of the hospital, states that he has made a close study of the disease, and it is no more contagious than scurvy, and it will affect only these men, who no doubtoon-tracted it while in Japan, where it is well known. The disease, he believes, may be cared, although it is stated that the general average of death would be thirty-live per cent. The Doctor is closely examining the patients, using every process known to medical sclence to aid him in discovering the true nature of the malcovering the true nature of the malady.

The reporter, in company with several

The reporter, in company with several leading physicians who happened to be present, entered the ward where the patients are being treated. The room is long, well lighted, and well ventilated. Along both sides of the ward are neat iron bedsteads, kept scrupulously clean, which the dark-visaged patients have occupied. There are eighteen of the marines and sailors of the Brazilian manof-war Vital d'Olivera in the hospital. of-war Vital d'Olivera in the hospital, and all but four are able to walk about; and on the arrival of the visitors most of them were sitting on the porch out-side the ward, enjoying the pleasant, sunny afternoon. The men are all well developed, and look well enough; it is developed, and took well enough, it is only on approaching them and scanning them closely, that anything out of the ordinary can be detected. Their gait is trembling, and in some cases they totter along. The expression of the face, however, is the safest indication that a mysterious disease has bound them in its revisions cress. Their searchy inits poisonous grasp. Their swartby, in-telligent faces bear upon them the stamp of an almost pathetic pleading for help. The flesh is in nowise discolored, nor is there any other sign of disease, save the very anxious expression of countenance. They follow the Doctor's directions with two of their fellows have died they have been more cast down, and their ex-pressions of countenance have taken on a still decover have of diverses. They a still deeper hue of distress. They enjoy their meals, eating heartily of the For the same reason he is debarred from making very thorough examination of the quality of goods or work. The long and have their full power of mind. They are very weak, however, and can not bear any fatigue. The four cases erally obtained when they are charged up in a running account.

If a farmer has not the capital to he on their beds staring at those who come near them, yet are too weak to talk or move. None of the men show any signs of emaciation, nor does any part of the body betray, by mark or appearance, the presence of disease. During the reporter's visit one of the patients was disrobed and thoroughly examined by the following physicians, who have taken a deep interest in the cases: Drs. Hirschfelder, Adler, Kahn and Heberseith. The patient was a man of modsnith. The patient was a man of mod-erate size, with muscles well developed, chest broad and deep, and gave evi-dence of being an unusually strong man. dence of being an unusually strong man. Yet so weak was he from the effects of the disease that he could hardly turn in his bed without assistance. His respiatory powers were weak and fitful, and although in no pain, apparently, the touch of the physician at the muscles seemed to make him wince. The treatment followed by Dr. Hebersnith is of a tonic and supporting kind, but the recovery is in all cases slow and of long duration. The men are of a superior kind, being unusually neat and clean in their clothing, and they are highly spoken of by those who wait upon them, being extremely grateful for anything that is done for them. From what can be ascertained they have been fed on be ascertained they have been fed on proper food and have been well taken care of; but the weather during their trip in the Orient has been foggy and wet, as well as extremely warm. The physicians, therefore, conclude that cli-matic influences have much to do with the strange disease,-San Francisco Chronicle.

MARY WELCH, an old lady one hun dred and seven years of age, died a few days ago at Seymour, Conn. She was one of a family of fourteen daughters and one son, all of whom, it is believed, are dead. The old lady attended the funeral of one of her sisters, who was more than eighty years old, about a year ago. The centenarian died of old ago. ago. The centenarian died of old ago rather than of any physical allment.

PITH AND POINT.

"The growth of corn depends a great deal upon where it is planted," remarked farmer Jogilt to his city friend. "Now, I have many acres and still wish for more." "Ah," sadly replied the visitor," I have only one scher, but wish it were less."—Hackensack Economics."

There are more ways than one to keep a husband home evenings. The wife might put up a cask of beer in one corner of the dining-room, cover the floor with sand, and hire two or three dirty fellows to fill the room full of smoke from vile cigars. A woman with any sort of tact can make home as pleasant and cheerful as a beer saloon.—New Orleans Pleasant Peagant.

cheerful as a beer saloon,—New Or-leans Picayane.

"Well, I declare, I don't know what to preserve this fall!" exclaimed Mrs. Fussabout; "peaches is high and plums isn't worth putting up and quinces is as bad as hive sirup." There is no know-ing how long she would have gone on, if Mr. F. had not suggested that she wight preserve her temper for want of might preserve her temper for want of any thing better. Then she stopped. But he didn't. He left.—Boston Trans-

THINGS a man never forgets—his first saub, the first girl he ever kissed, his first night at the theater, his first pair of pants, the man who tipped him when he was at boy, his sensations upon smoking his first cigar, the nights when he used to kick his heels for two hours at the circus door, how much better he might have done in the world had he followed some other occupation, and, if he is a true man—his mother.—N. Y. Commer-cial Advertiser.

Ir is the man with only one suit of It is the man with only one suit or clothes and a small salary, my son, who has to be polite and agreeable and a rigid, faultiess observer of the strictest points and forms of etiquette. The man worth \$50,000 may tramp on your corns, walk across your wife's train, and eat pie with a knife, and it is all right; his standing in society isn't affected by it. But you—don't you, on your present salary, attempt to drink soup out of the side of your plate, if you wan't to marry an heiress. You can't afford to act that way jost yet. Buchtaging the Manicage. way just yet. - Burlington Hawkeye.

#### A Remarkable Family Feud.

THE arrest of Henry J. Elliott, a wellknown farmer of the town of Catlin, N. Y., on a charge of perjury, at the suit of his nephew, John H. Minturn, is the latest chapter in the history of a most remarkable family feud. Henry J. Elliott is a man fifty-six years of age. Elliott is a man fifty-six years of age. His brother Warren is ten years younger. They live on adjoining farms is Chemung County. Until 1870 the brothers were on the best of terms, but in that year Warren bought a team of horses of Henry, which he said were not as represented, and charged his brother with cheating him. They quarreled, and the feud between them became so bitter that when, a short time after the differences arose. Henry Elliott's bare that when, a short time after the differences arose, Henry Elliott's barn was burned to the ground, with its contents, Henry charged his brother with having sat it on fire. The parents of the two men, both then some eighty years old, lived near them. Old Mr. Elliott took sides with his son Henry, while his wife, with whom he had lived happly for sixty years, believed that Warren's cause was the just one. The old people themselves quarreled and soparated. The mother found a home with Warren's family, and the father went to five with Henry.

A short time after the burning of Henry Elliott's barn, one belonging to Warren Elliott was destroyed by fire. Warren declared that it had been burned by an incendiary, and that his brother was the one who had set it on fire. In 1874 Henry's dwelling home was

1874 Henry's dwelling house was burned. Warren publicly announced his belief that Henry had set fire to the house to secure the insurance. Some of the neighbors believed this, while oth-ers joined in the opinion of Henry, that Warren had set fire to the An investigation was made, but no positive evidence against either of the brothers was elicited. In the autumn of 1876, a barn that replaced the one burned on Warren Elliot's farm was burned. The usual charges and countercharges of incendiarism were made by the brothers, and the neighbors began to believe that they were revenging themselves one on the other by burning each other's property. A few weeks after the last fire at Warren Elliott's, Henry's new barn was burned. Warren, get the insurance, paid an juster \$25 to order an investigation into the matter. The inquiry resulted in finding suspicious circumstances against both brothers, but nothing of sufficient distinctness to warrant proceeding in the matter. Soon after this fire old Mr. Elliott died without having seen or spoken to his aged wife since their sep-

On the farm of Henry Elliett was a intrached building, which was known as "the barracks." It was used as a storehouse for grain. It was used as a store-house for grain. In the antumn of 1877 Henry leased it to a farmer named Henry Van Gelder. The latter stored it full of corn. Not long afterward it was burned to the ground with its contents. There was an insurance on the building of \$600, and Warren Elliott charged his brother, as usual, with having himself fired the property to get the insurance. Henry was just as loud and positive in his charge that the barracks had been burned by Warren. Van Gelder, with the plan of recovering the value of his grain, pian of recovering the value of his grain, and advised and urged on by Warren Elliott, in 1879 brought suit against Henry Elliott, charging him with the destruction of the building, and consequently for the value of the corn burned. The case was tried, and resulted in favor of Elliott. On the trial he swore that of Elliott. On the trial he swore that the insurance was only \$100 on the building, and that he had received only that am

About 9:30 on the evening of the 12th of September, 1879, Alexander Wade and his wife, living near Henry Elliott's, were preparing to go to bed, when Willie Elliott, a son of Henry, came running to their house and called to them that his father had been shot. Mr. and Mrs. Wade hurried to Elliott's. Henry lay on the ground by his front gate. He was carried into the house. There was a wound in his right arm, below the elbow, and another in his left side, having the appearance of bullet wounds. They were not serious. Elliott said he had been shot by two men, whom he recognized, but he refused to say who they were. Next day warrants were issued, and John H. Minturn and Warren Elliott were arrested, charged with the attempted murder, but were acquitted. Minturn has now made a charge of perjury in connection with the burning of "the barracks" against his uncle, and he has been arrested and held in \$200. bull to avecer before the Grand About 9:30 on the evening of the 12th

and he has been arrested and held in \$200 hall to appear before the Grand Jury. Several other lawauits growing out of this family feud, are said to be inevitable, and the two fine Elliott farms have been heavily mortgaged to meet the demands that have been entailed on their owners by the results of their quarrel ten years ago.—N. Y. Even-ing Post.